

URBAN DISTRICT OF

LLANRWST.

ANNUAL.

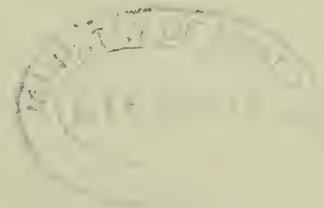
HEALTH REPORT.

1955.

Medical Officer of Health - M. Jones Roberts, M.B., Ch. B., D.P.H.,
The Clinic, Middle Lane, Denbigh.
Tel. No. Denbigh 289.

Sanitary Inspector
Certified Meat & Food Inspector.
Certified Smoke Inspector.

E. E. Jones, M.S.I.A.,
Plas-yn-Dre,
Llanrwst.
Tel. No. Llanrwst. 2.





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1.

To the Chairman and Members of the Llanrwst Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you the Annual Report on the health of the Urban District during the year 1955.

The Sanitary Inspector and I would like to thank the Members of the Council and the various Committees for their co-operation and assistance during the year and we would thank the other Officials and members of the Staff for the assistance they have given us at all times.

Yours faithfully,

M. JONES ROBERTS.

The Chairmen of the Council and Committees during the year were as follows:-

Chairmen of the Council:-

January - May, 1955:-	J.H.Smith, Esq.,
June - December, 1955:-	Mrs. M.C.Williams.

Chairmen of the Public Health Committee:-

January - May, 1955:-	David Jones, Esq.
June - December, 1955:-	T. Thomas, Esq.

Chairman of the Housing Committee.

January - May, 1955:-	Llewelyn Phillips, Esq.
June - December, 1955:-	Robert Jones, Esq., B.Sc., J.P.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE URBAN DISTRICT.

Area of District.....	1,431 (Acres)
Registrar General's estimated population (mid 1955).....	2,640
Number of inhabited houses.....	844
Rateable Value.....	£12,243.
Sum represented by a penny rate.....	£58.

Population.

The Registrar General's estimated population was 2,640 which was the same as in 1954.

The number of inhabited houses was the same as in 1954 namely 844.

2

Comparability Factor..... 0.86.

The number of deaths registered during 1955 was 47 (26 Males and 21 Females) compared with 48 (29 Males and 19 Females) deaths registered in 1954.

	<u>England & Wales, 1955.</u>	<u>1954.</u>	<u>1955.</u>
Crude death rate (per 1,000 population)	11.7	18.18.	17.80
Corrected death rate (per 1,000 population)	-	15.63	15.30
Still birth rate.....	23.1	0.38	0.37
Maternal Mortality rate.....	0.64	NIL	NIL
Infant Mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	24.9	25.0	20.9

The causes of death are shown in the following table with the number of deaths for 1954 shown for comparison:-

	1954. TOTAL	1955. TOTAL	1955. MALES	1955. FEMALES
Poliomyelitis.....	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis - Respiratory.....	3.	1	1	-
Tuberculosis - Other.....	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic Diseases.....	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria.....	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough.....	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections.....	-	-	-	-
Measles.....	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-	-	-
Malignant Diseases - Stomach.....	3	-	-	-
Lungs, etc....	1	3	2	1
Breast.....	1	-	-	-
Uterus.....	1	-	-	-
Other.....	5	2	2	-
Total Cancer Deaths.....	11	5	4	1
Leukaemia.....	-	-	-	-
Diabetes.....	-	-	-	-
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	7	9	3	6
Coronary Diseases.....	7	5	5	-
Hypertension with heart diseases...	1	1	-	1
Other heart diseases.....	7	10	3	7
Other circulatory diseases.....	-	3	2	1
Influenza.....	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia.....	-	-	-	-
Bronchitis.....	2	5	4	1
Other respiratory diseases.....	-	1	1	-
Ulcer of stomach, etc.....	-	-	-	-
Gastritis, diarrhoea, etc.....	-	-	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis.....	1	-	-	-
Prostatic Hyperplases.....	1	-	-	-
Maternal causes.....	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations.....	-	2	1	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	6	4	1	3
Motor vehicle accidents.....	1	-	-	-
All other accidents.....	-	1	1	-
Suicide.....	-	-	-	-
Homicide.....	-	-	-	-
ALL CAUSES.....	48	47	26	21

The deaths occurred in the following age groups:-

Under 1 year.....	3 (1 Male and 2 Females).
1 - 10 years.....	1 (Female)
10 - 20 years.....	NIL
20 - 30 years.....	NIL
30 - 40 years.....	NIL
40 - 50 years.....	2 (1 Male and 1 Female)
50 - 60 years.....	11 (8 Males and 3 Females)
60 - 70 years.....	6 (5 Males and 1 Female)
70 - 80 years.....	13 (8 Males and 5 Females)
80 - 90 years.....	9 (3 Males and 6 Females)
90 years and over.....	2 (Females)

Total..... 47 (26 Males and 21 Females)

Of the forty seven deaths which occurred, twenty eight deaths occurred in persons age 60 years and over.

The death rate has decreased from 15.63 in 1954 to 15.30 in 1955 compared with 11.7 for England and Wales.

There was one death from tuberculosis which occurred in a person aged 51 years. There were no deaths from any other infectious diseases.

Deaths from cancer numbered five compared with eleven in 1954; three of these (2 Males and 1 Female) were due to cancer of the lung.

Deaths from heart and other vascular lesions amounted to twenty eight compared with twenty two in 1954.

Six deaths were caused by bronchitis and other respiratory diseases (excluding lung cancer).

The accidental death was due to asphyxia and occurred in a baby aged 2 months.

Maternal Mortality

There were no deaths due to maternal causes giving a maternal mortality rate of NIL again this year compared with 0.64 in England and Wales.

Infant Deaths.

The infant mortality rate was 90.9 compared with 25.0 in 1954 and 24.9 for England and Wales.

The actual number of infant deaths was three compared with one during the previous year. The causes of death were as follows:-

1. The baby died in hospital at the age of 2 days. The cause of death was intra cranial haemorrhage. The mother had had adequate ante-natal supervision.
2. This baby died at the age of two weeks in a Children's Hospital. The cause of death was heart failure following an operation due to congenital heart disease. The mother had received adequate ante-natal supervision and death was unavoidable.
3. This baby died at home at the age of two months. The cause of death was asphyxia due to inhalation of regurgitated stomach contents.

Still-births.

The still birth rate was 0.37 compared with 0.38 in 1954 and 23.1 in England and Wales.

The actual number of still-births was one and this was the same as in 1954. The total loss of infant lives during the year was four.

4.

Births.

Comparability Factor..... 1.17.

The actual number of births registered in the Urban District was 9 (4 Males and 5 Females), but the number of births relating to residents was 33. (16 Males and 17 Females) compared with 40 (18 Males and 22 Females) in 1954.

These were classified as follows:-

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate.....	16.	17.	33
Illegitimate.....	-	-	-
TOTAL	16	17	33

	<u>England and Wales, 1955.</u>	<u>1954.</u>	<u>1955.</u>
Crude birth rate. (per 1,000 population)	15.0.	15.15	12.5
Corrected birth rate (per 1,000 population)	-	17.73	14.62

INFECTIONOUS DISEASES.

The following table shows the number of cases of infectious diseases notified during 1955 arranged in the various age groups. The number of cases notified during 1954 is given in the first column for comparison.

Notifiable Disease.	AT AGES.										
	1954 Total	1955 Total	Under 1 year.	1-5 years	6-15 years.	16-25 years.	26-45 years	46 - 65 years.	65 years and over	ages unknown	Number admitted to Hosp.
Scarlet Fever	1	7	1	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Whooping Cough	1	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Measles.....	2	190	5	120	62	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pneumonia.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dysentery.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis..	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals.....	13	205	6	128	65	1	1	2	1	1	7

The total number of cases of infectious diseases notified during 1955 (including tuberculosis) was 205 compared with 13 cases notified in 1954. The reason for the great increase was the measles epidemic which began in July. There were still cases being notified at the end of the year - 23 cases were notified in November and 4 cases in December.

Four cases of whooping cough were notified during the year compared with one case in 1954 and none in 1953. One can hope that the small number of cases is due to immunisation of the infant population.

There were 7 cases of scarlet fever notified during 1955 compared with none in 1954. These cases occurred in children of school age and all attending the same school.

Two cases of pneumonia occurred, one in a child aged 4 years and the other in a person aged 54 years.

The case of dysentery was the only one notified in the area. The source of infection was not traced and no other cases followed. There was one case notified in an adjoining area, but there was no connection between the two cases.

Two cases of suspected meningitis were admitted to hospital, but no notifications were received until their discharge from hospital. Fortunately the diagnosis was not confirmed in either case.

No cases of poliomyelitis or food poisoning were notified during the year and only one case of pulmonary tuberculosis was notified compared with 7 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 2 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis in 1954.

Three cases of pulmonary tuberculosis (1 Male and 2 Females) were removed from the register during the year. Two of these patients left the area and one died.

The following table shows the number of cases on the tuberculosis register at the beginning and at the end of the year.

	Pulmonary.		non-Pulmonary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Number on register on 1st January, 1955.....	10	13	1	2
Number on register on 31st December, 1955.....	9	12	1	2

No cases of tuberculosis were reported to have been admitted to hospitals or sanatoria during the year, but two cases were discharged.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE DISTRICT.Laboratory Service.

The Public Health Laboratory at Conway is under the direction of Dr. Kingsle Smith. Samples of water, milk, and ice-cream are regularly sent there for bacteriological examination. Various other types of bacteriological examination are carried out to aid in the diagnosis of illness, e.g. food poisoning, scarlet fever, meningitis, etc.

Ambulance Service.

This service is controlled by the County Medical Officer of Health.

There are four ambulance stations in the Western No. 2. Health Area situated at Denbigh, Ruthin, Llanrwst and Cerrig-y-Druidion with one ambulance at each station. The ambulance station at Llangernyw ceased on 31.3.55.

Each station is manned by voluntary personnel. To supplement the ambulance use is made of voluntary drivers of the W.V.S. Hospital Car Service and local tax proprietors for the conveyance of sitting cases. Ambulances for the conveyance of infectious cases are sent from the hospitals concerned at Wrexham and Colwyn.

The following is given for the information of the Council and the numbers refer to cases conveyed by the various ambulances and the mileage for the year.

Name of Ambulance.	Area Served.	No. of Cases Conveyed.	Total Mileage.
Cerrig-y-Druidion.	Upper Hiraethog.	85	3,407
Denbigh	Denbigh Borough, Parts of Aled R.D. and Ruthin R.D.	459	8,070
Llangernyw.	Llangernyw, Gwytherin, Pandy Tudur and part of Eglwysbach.	4	164
Llanrwst.	Llanrwst and District.	160	5,245
Ruthin.	Ruthin Borough and Ruthin R.D.	413	11,899.
<u>Cases conveyed by sitting case cars.</u>			

	<u>No. of journeys.</u>	<u>No. of cases.</u>	<u>Mileage.</u>
1955.			
January.....	165	443	7,157
February.....	132	375	6,386
March.....	200	544	8,565
April.....	174	446	8,199
May.....	202	541	8,919
June.....	204	614	8,997
July.....	200	587	8,804
August.....	216	658	9,973
September.....	184	498	9,198
October.....	185	507	7,586
November.....	199	629	8,386.
December.....	194	562	7,533
TOTALS	2,255	6,404	99,483

Mental Health Service.

This service is under the supervision of the County Medical Officer of Health.

Orthopaedic Clinics.

The Orthopaedic Clinic held at the Church Hall was closed during the year owing to the poor heating arrangements. It is hoped that this clinic will be re-opened in the near future at the Drill Hall.

A clinic is held at Colwyn Bay on alternate Thursdays with the Surgeons from Oswestry Orthopaedic Hospital attending once every three months. Clinics are also held at Colwyn Bay and Rhyl Hospitals weekly with Surgeons attending at each session.

Venereal Diseases Clinics.

These clinics are held in hospitals at Llandudno, Chester, Wrexham and Bangor.

Tuberculosis Clinics.

Patients usually attend the Chest Clinics held weekly at Llandudno and Rhyl.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

This clinic is held at the County Health Clinic, Watling Street, Llanrwst on the second and fourth Tuesday mornings in each month and cases referred by the patients own doctor or from the routine clinic are seen by the Consultant who attends the clinic on alternate Thursday afternoons.

The attendances at these Clinics during the year were as follows:-

1st Visits.....	38.
re-Visits.....	62
Post Natal.....	13

Total.....	113
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Patients from the surrounding rural areas also attend this clinic, and are included in the above figures. Patients who are booked for confinement at the St. Asaph Hospital attend the clinic attached to the hospital there. This is held on Monday afternoons.

Infant Welfare Clinics.

This clinic is held every Tuesday afternoon and the attendances during the year were as follows:-

1st Visits.....	95
re-Visits.....	1520

Total	<u>1615</u>
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Babies from the rural areas also attend this clinic and are included in the above figures.

Welfare Foods and Cow and Gate Dried Milk are distributed during the clinic sessions and Welfare Foods are also distributed on Friday afternoons, thus giving ample opportunity for mothers to obtain the food.

Transport to Clinics.

Committee approval has been obtained for the operation of a taxi service from Nebo to Llanrwst Clinic, but due to icy road conditions, no use was made of this service.

Dental Clinics.

This clinic is held once a month at Llanrwst Clinic, Cases are referred to this

clinic from the Ante-Natal and Infant Welfare Clinics. Expectant and Nursing mothers attend for examination and treatment which is given free of charge.

The following figures show the number of cases treated during the year:-

Number of cases referred for treatment..... 28.
Number completed treatment..... 24.

Nursing Services.

Number of Home Helps..... 4
Number of Health Visitors..... 1
Number of Tuberculosis Health Visitors. 1
Number of District Nurses..... 1 (another nurse is available for relief duties)

PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough.

Again there were no cases of diphtheria notified during the year which shows immunisation against this disease is most effective. The fact that there are so few cases of whooping cough also shows that immunisation against it is satisfactory. It is hoped that whooping cough will eventually disappear from the community, but this will depend on the immunisation state of the child population.

The diphtheria and whooping cough inoculations are given together in one injection and three of these injections are given at monthly intervals. In the past, the first injection was given at the age of six months, but in future the injections will be given at the ages of three, four, and five months. The reason for this is that babies are liable to get whooping cough when they are very young and the damage done to their lungs may be serious at this stage. A booster injection is given as soon as possible after the child begins school. From January 1956 this first booster injection is to be a combined one against both diseases. The booster injection given when the child is aged ten years will, from January, 1956, be given at eight years of age.

It is most important that parents should make certain that their children do not miss these injections. They can be given by the child's own doctor, at the Clinic or at the school.

The number of children immunised during 1955 was as follows:-

	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria Only	Combined Whooping Cough & Diphtheria.	Booster
Under 5 years.	-	1	34	
Over 5 years.	-	-	-	120

Smallpox.

I have time and again, stressed the importance of vaccination against smallpox as this is most essential. Vaccination has been carried out at the Clinics when babies are aged three months. Due to the fact that immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough is going to be carried out at an earlier age, babies will be vaccinated at the Clinic when they are eight weeks old.

Vaccination can be given by the child's own doctor or at the Clinic

The number of vaccinations carried out during the year was as follows:-

Number given primary vaccination..... 37
Number re-vaccinated..... 2

Tuberculosis.

All notified cases of tuberculosis are followed up by the Tuberculosis Health Visitor who sends a report on the housing conditions to me. Any defects found are followed up by the Sanitary Inspector and myself and if, in our opinion, the family should be re-housed, a letter is sent to the Housing Committee.

Contacts are followed up and arrangements are made for them to be examined by the Chest Physician, for X-ray and for vaccination by B.C.G. when necessary.

Arrangements for mass vaccination of infants and children has not yet been carried out by the County Health Service.

The Mass Radiography Unit visited the Urban District during the year and the following tables show how many of the general population and school-children attended for X-ray and the details of abnormalities found. These figures include children and a few of the general population from the surrounding rural areas.

WELSH REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD - MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE.

Details of Mass Radiographic Survey carried out amongst the General Population and Schoolchildren at Llanrwst in June, 1955.

Analysis in Age. Groups. Table "A"

GRAND TOTAL	Under 15		15-24		25-34		35-44		45-59		60 and Over.		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total number examined. 1270	226	237	85	126	121	71	91	74	93	87	32	27	648	622
Number found to be abnormal 60	4	3	-	3	3	3	7	3	12	8	9	5	35	25
Classification of abnormal cases:- NIL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Pulmonary Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Requiring further observation. 4	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	3
(c) Other abnormalities of the chest. 56.	4	3	-	2	2	3	7	2	12	7	9	5	34	22

Table "B". Details of Abnormalities found.
General Population & School Children.

	Llanrwst. June, 1955.			Schoolchildren only		
	General Population (including schoolchildren)					
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Requiring further observation for tuberculosis.....	4	1	3	-	-	-
Bony Abnormality-Congenital..	9	3	6	3	1	3
Bony Abnormality-Acquired....	1	1	-	-	-	-
Bronchiectasis.....	3	3	-	2	2	-
Pulmonary Fibrosis -(non-tuberculous)....	15	10	5	-	-	-
Pleural Thickening-(non-tuberculous)....	7	6	1	1	1	-
Pneumoconiosis.....	7	7	-	-	-	-
Abnormality of diaphragm and oesophagus.....	1	-	1	-	-	-
Abnormality of heart and vessels (congenital).....	1	1	-	1	1	-
Abnormality of heart and vessels (acquired)	2	-	2	-	-	-
Healed Post Primary P.T.....	10	3	7	-	-	-
Totals	60	35	25	7	4	3

Number of visits made by Sanitary Inspector in respect of infectious diseases 9.
 Number of disinfections carried out..... 7.

Housing.

No new houses were built by either the Council or Private Enterprise during the year 1955. The Council's Scheme, as reported in the 1954 report involving the building of 19 two bedroomed houses at Cae Tyddyn and 10 bungalows for aged persons at Regents Park had to be temporarily abandoned. Tenders received were considered too high. Invitations for tenders were re-advertised, but only one tender was received. This again was considered too high. In the meantime the Government imposed restrictions on loans and the Council came to the conclusion that the time was not opportune to proceed with the schemes.

In accordance with the directions of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government the return of the estimated number of houses unfit for human habitation in the Urban Area as requested by the Housing and Repairs Act, 1954 includes 59 houses which the Council considers should be demolished within 10 years.

The number of houses considered necessary for inclusion in the Slum Clearance Areas and to be demolished within the next 5 years is 40. These figures were submitted to and accepted by the Ministry. The Council, however, now consider that in view of the economic conditions prevailing in the country at present they are unable to embark on their slum clearance proposals until such time as the economic position is more favourable.

up

The holding of the Council's slum clearance proposals is to be regretted and deplored. It is felt that a more determined effort should be made to clear the Scotland Street, Plough Street and the Wellington Place clearance areas. Most of the houses in these areas are occupied by small families and single persons who cannot afford high rents. It is estimated that to re-house the families:-

- 12 houses should be for single persons.
- 24 houses should be for two persons.
- 4 houses should be for more than 3/4 persons.

Housing Statistics.

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:-
 - (a). Total number of houses inspected formally for defects
 (under Public Health and Housing Acts)..... 116
 - (b). Number of inspections for the purpose..... 225
2. Remedy of defects during the year without the service of
 formal notices..... 89
 Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in the
 consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or
 their Officers..... 39
3. (a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, 16 of the Housing Act 1936 NIL
 (b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts..... NIL
 (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were
 served requiring defects to be remedied..... 73
 (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied
 after service of formal notices..... 44
 (a) By owners..... 34
 (b) By Local Authority in default of owners..... 10

11.

(c) Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.....

NIL

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936

NIL

The Council have agreed to adopt the principles of the improvement grants for old houses outlined in the 1954 Housing and Repairs Act. One house has qualified for grant.

Almshouses.

Further to the 1954 report the improvements envisaged have not yet been carried out. The delay I am informed is due to lack of funds and financial restrictions.

Care of the Aged.

Several cases of aged people living alone and in need of care and attention were brought to our notice during the year. These were followed up and with the willing co-operation of the Health Visitor, home helps were directed to assist in cleaning the homes, do the shopping, prepare the meals, etc. for them and it was thus possible for these aged people to remain at home instead of entering a Home for the Aged.

Although such Homes are useful, old people do not like to leave their homes where they have lived for years especially to enter somewhere situated away from their family, place of worship and shops. Small bungalows in the community are much more satisfactory than palatial homes for the aged.

It was not necessary to take action under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948 during the year.

Schools.

The position is the same as previously reported.

Sewerage Disposal.

The position remains the same and the method is by screening and discharging direct into the river.

Eleven samples of the river water were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination, three of the samples were taken from points in the river up stream to sewer outfalls. All the samples were reported as below:-

Plate Count.	Yeastrel Agar 2 days 37°C	
	Aerobically.....	300 + per ml.
Probable number of coliform bacilli		
	MacConkey 2 days 37°C.....	1,800 + per 100 ml.
Probable number of faecal coli.....		1,800 + per 100 ml.

These results show gross pollution and something should be done to improve the position. The river is used by adults and children for bathing and the risk to health is great. Risks of outbreaks of typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, dysentery and poliomyelitis are constantly present and there is a risk of Weil's disease. This disease is caused by infected rats who excrete the organism in the urine. Man becomes infected by the organism which enters the body through abrasions, through moist and sodden skin and by swallowing infected water. Although infection occurs commonly in the late summer and autumn, it may occur amongst children bathing in infected water. Destruction of rats in sewers and in polluted water will minimise the risk of infection.

Water Supplies.

Water is obtained from Crafnat Lake and the position is the same as previously

reported.

Five samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination all of which were found to be satisfactory.

No samples of water were taken for chemical analysis.

One sample of water taken from a private well and sent for bacteriological examination was reported as unsatisfactory. Subsequent samples taken (in 1956) were reported as satisfactory.

Scavenging and Refuse Disposal.

Refuse collections are carried out by means of one "Karrier" Bantam low-loading metal covered vehicle. A weekly collection is maintained throughout the town.

Disposal of refuse is carried out at Plas-yn-Dre Tip and this was bulldozed on two occasions during the year.

Salvage.

Salvage of waste paper and other materials is still carried out. Salvage returns for the financial year ending 31/3/56 was as follows:-

	<u>£.</u>	<u>S.</u>	<u>D.</u>
Waste Paper.....	324.	8.	6.
Other materials.....	80.	13.	3.
	<hr/>		
Total.....	405.	1.	9.
	<hr/>		

The salvage of old tins and light bulky iron is not undertaken because of the difficulty in baling. This matter is receiving consideration in conjunction with the Joint Scrap Survey Committee (North Wales Section).

The Inspections and Supervision of Food Supplies.

The number of food premises in the Urban District is as follows:-

Butchers Shops.....	5.
Fishmongers.....	3.
Fruiterers.....	8.
Grocers.....	13.
Cafes and Restaurants.....	9.
Confectioners and Sweets.....	12.
Fried Fish Shops.....	2.
Chemists.....	3.
Bakehouses.....	4.
Dairies.....	1.
Milk Bars.....	2.
Canteens.....	1.
School Kitchens and Canteens.....	2.
Hotels (Licensed Premises).....	9.
Institution Kitchens.....	2.
TOTAL.....	<u>76.</u>

Ice Cream Premises - Manufacture and Sale..... 2.
Sale only.....

Premises used for the manufacture of Food..... 5.

All food premises are periodically visited and inspected. It was not necessary to take proceedings during the year. All the premises are generally kept in a reasonably clean and satisfactory condition. The Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 which comes into operation on January 1st 1956 sets new standards. It is anticipated that a number of the food premises will have to install wash-hand basin with hot and cold water after July 1st, 1956. Additional powers are given regarding the control of food on market stalls.

Number of visits made to food premises..... 241.

Seven notices relating to infringements under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 were satisfactorily remedied in informal action.

The administration of the sampling of foodstuffs for chemical analysis is undertaken by the Denbighshire County Council Weights and Measures Department.

Slaughter-Houses.

There are three slaughter-houses in the district and licensed by the Local Authority. Quite a considerable amount of slaughtering takes place and a good percentage of the meat is sold in the neighbouring villages in the Conway Valley both in Caernarvonshire and in Denbighshire.

The quality of the meat is good and the standard of the animals killed is very high, with a very low percentage of diseased and unsound conditions. Owing to the multiplicity of the Sanitary Inspector's duties, (he is also the Surveyor of the Urban District) it is absolutely impossible to provide a 100% animal inspection service. Every effort is made to inspect all the cattle and pigs and on the whole the butchers and slaughter-men are willing and ready to co-operate and assist and so consequently lighten meat inspection duties. Verbal warning had to be given by the Sanitary Inspector on one occasion regarding notification of slaughter.

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs.	Pigs.
Number Killed (if known)	315	1	14	4244	399
Number Inspected.	269	1	11	1732	302
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</u> Where carcase condemned.	NIL	NIL	NIL	7	NIL
Carcase of which some part was condemned.	27	NIL	1	18	11
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	10%	NIL	9%	1.4%	3.6%
<u>Tuberculosis only</u> Whole carcasses condemned	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	3	NIL	NIL	NIL	3.
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	1.1%	NIL	NIL	NIL	1.0%
<u>Cysticercoses.</u> Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Generalised and totally condemned.	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

Details of Meat Condemned.

		lbs.
<u>Beef.</u>		
(a)	Complete Carcasses.....	NIL
(b)	Part Carcasses and Organs.	
	COWS. Localised Tuberculosis.....	NIL
	Other Diseases.....	NIL
3 parts	OXEN Localised Tuberculosis.....	63
27 parts	OXEN Other Diseases.....	243

<u>Pork.</u>		
(a)	Complete Carcasses.....	NIL
(b)	Part Carcasses & Organs	
3 Parts.	Localised Tuberculosis.....	25
11 parts.	Other Diseases.....	109

<u>Veal.</u>		
(a)	Complete Carcasses.....	NIL
(b)	1 part Carcase and Organ.....	3

Mutton and Lamb.

7	Complete Carcasses. Sheep.....	211
18	Part Carcasses and Organs.....	82

TOTAL WEIGHT OF MEAT CONDEMNED. 6 cwts 2 qtrs. 81bs.

Offensive Trades.

Premises established as Offensive Trades at the end of 1955.

Fellmonger..... 1.

The premises are well conducted and maintained

There are also two fried fish shops. These are periodically visited and inspections showed that the premises were clean. Informal action had to be taken in one instance regarding cleanliness.

Smoke Abatement.

No action was necessary and no complaints were received.

Rodent Control.

Infestation of rats and mice in the district were generally of a minor nature. The sewers and refuse tip are subject to constant supervision and treatment twice a year.

Sewer manholes test baited..... 196

Sewer manholes poison treated..... 68

Treatments carried out on tip..... 3

Licensed Premises.

The sanitary conditions at the 9 licensed premises within the area were generally satisfactory. Improvements and alterations were carried out at one of the premises. No action was necessary.

Camping.

There are four camping sites within the Urban District consisting of 13 caravans and occupied as temporary accommodation by key workers employed on the Hydro-Electric Schemes in the near vicinity. The sites are served with the town's water, but are not connected to the town's sewer. The refuse is collected weekly. Sanitary conditions the sites have been satisfactory.

Public Conveniences.

The Council's public conveniences in Ancaster Square, Plas-yn-Dre, Station Road and the Recreation Ground are cleansed and disinfected daily.

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948.

The total number of factories and bakehouse in the Urban District is 37 and comprise:-

- 4 Bakeries and Confectioners.
- 7 Cycle and Motor Workshops.
- 1 Toy Manufacturers.
- 1 Fellmongers.
- 2 Printing Works.
- 6 Joiners Workshops.
- 1 Aerated Water Works.
- 1 Creamery.
- 1 Dressmakers.
- 1 Blacksmith.
- 1 Radio Repairs.
- 1 Monumental Mason.
- 1 Gas Works.
- 4 Bootmakers.
- 5 Miscellaneous.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.Part 1 of the Act.1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

Premises.	M/C line No.	Number on Register.	Number of		
			Inspection.	Written Notices	Occup. Prosec.
1. Factories in which Sections 1,2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	1	37	31	3	-
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	2	-	-	-	-
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (Excluding out-workers premises)	3	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		37	31	3	-

2. CASES OF WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars.	M/C line No.	No. of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which Prosecuti were instituted
		Found	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S1)	4	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding. (S2)	5	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S3)	6	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	7	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S6)	8	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S7)	9	-	-	-	-	-
a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-	-
B) Unsuitable or defective.	10	2	2	-	-	-
c) Not separate for sexes.	11	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork.	12	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	60	3	3	-	-	-

Twenty six factories are installed with mechanical power and nine without.

Thirty one visits of inspection were made during the year.

Summary of inspections, visits, etc. made by the Sanitary Inspector during the year.

Dwelling houses (under Public Health and Housing Acts).....	186
Re-inspections.....	281
Housing conditions, overcrowding.....	4
Water supply.....	231
Drainage.....	42
Ditches and water courses.....	11
Accumulation of Refuse.....	11
Tents, vans, sheds.....	14
Schools.....	9
Places of entertainment.....	3
Offensive trades.....	1
Rodent control.....	39
Disinfection of houses.....	11
Infectious disease enquiries.....	9
Dairies.....	4
Disinfections.....	7
Ice cream premises.....	12
Food Premises.....	241
Interviews.....	42
Water samples.....	6
Miscellaneous.....	34
Number of nuisance or defects found.....	184
Number of Informal Notices served.....	45
Number of Statutory Notices served.....	21
Number of Notices complied with at the end of 1955.....	56
Number of nuisances abated at the end of 1955.....	194
Legal proceedings.....	NIL



